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Programme Committee
1992 session

FOR ACTION

COUNTRY PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATION*

Cuba

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the country programme of Cuba for the period 1992-1996 in the amount of $5,000,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $7,000,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

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* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1991, will be contained in the "Summary of 1992 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.2 and Add.1).

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

1. The country programme of cooperation for the period 1992-1996 has been formulated in the light of the goals established in the National Programme of Action prepared by the Government of Cuba as a follow-up to the World Summit for Children. These instruments have been designed at a time when the Cuban economy is adapting to the new international realities posed by the recent profound social, economic and political changes in Eastern Europe and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which had been the principal source of support to the Cuban economy.

2. The severe economic constraints resulting from the aforementioned changes include restricted access to credit, raw materials and other industrial inputs, basic foreign aid and access to foreign markets in general, which have triggered a severe economic recession in Cuba, forcing harsh cuts in government expenditures. During 1990 and 1991, the gross national product (GNP) grew at an annual rate of 1 per cent. In 1990, overall industrial production declined by 12 per cent and sugar production, the most important source of export earnings, declined by 24 per cent. The total foreign exchange earnings which Cuba derives from its sugar exports are sufficient to import only 4 million metric tons of oil, which amounts to approximately one third of the country's oil needs.

3. The severe economic problems facing the country could jeopardize the significant progress that Cuba has attained in the area of social development during the last 32 years, especially in the areas of child survival and development (CSD) and maternal health. Expenditures in education and health continued to decline during 1990 and 1991, dropping from 23 per cent of gross social expenditure in 1988 to 21 per cent in 1989. This decline in social expenditure is expected to continue during coming years.

4. Cuba's economic situation has been aggravated by a sharp decline in food imports from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. For example, imports of condensed and powdered milk fell by 123,000 tons, processed foods and vegetables by 10,000 tons and chicken by thousands of tons. Domestic production of processed foodstuffs also fell by 23 per cent during the first quarter of 1990, compared with the same period in 1989. The low availability of food products such as milk, rice, flour, fruit and vegetables has given rise to nutritional deficiencies among the child population.

5. Cuba has made very remarkable progress in CSD and maternal health. In 1990, the infant mortality rate (IMR) was 11 per 1,000 live births and the under-five mortality rate was 14 per 1,000 live births. Cuba was also successful in reducing its maternal mortality rate (MMR) from 53 per 100,000 live births in 1980 to 32 in 1990.

6. In 1990, Cuba reported the following rates of immunization coverage in infants under one year of age: 95 per cent for three doses of combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine; 97 per cent for three doses of poliomyelitis vaccine; 98 per cent for anti-tuberculosis vaccine; and

95 per cent for rubella and parotiditis. A rate of 95 per cent was reported for pregnant women vaccinated against tetanus toxoid.

7. In spite of the progress made in maternal and child health (MCH), several areas still require attention. Although the rate of infant mortality attributable to diarrhoeal diseases is 0.5 per 1,000 live births, 750,000 cases of diarrhoeal disease are reported annually. About 90 per cent occurred in children under five years of age. Since 1980, acute respiratory infections (ARI) have constituted the third most important cause of infant death in Cuba. In 1990, these infections accounted for 6.7 per cent of deaths in infants under one year of age, and for 20 per cent of all medical consultations for children under five years of age. In 1990, accidents caused the highest number of deaths for children from one to five years of age and were the fifth most important cause of death in infants under one year of age.

8. Cuba has attained favourable results in the area of population and is one of a group of countries reporting low rates of population growth, although some still require improvement. Approximately 60 per cent of women give birth less than 19 months after a previous birth, and 30 per cent less than 15 months after a previous birth. One out of every five births in Cuba occurs in women under 20 years old, and there is a high incidence of abortion.

9. Less than 40 per cent of Cuban mothers, in both rural and urban communities, use breast-feeding as the sole source of nourishment for their infants during the first three months after birth. Cuba has also experienced a slight increase in the incidence of low birth weight. In 1985, 8.2 per cent of infants were born with subnormal weight, dropping to 7.3 per cent of the infants born in 1988, and increasing slightly to 7.6 per cent in 1990, breaking the secular decline that had been observed since 1985.

10. While significant efforts have been made by the Government in recent years, areas that still require attention include the provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation for the population in marginal urban areas and isolated rural communities. In recent years, the peri-urban areas of Cuba's principal cities have experienced a process of rapid settlement, straining existing capacities for supplying safe drinking water and basic sanitation. More than 1 million Cubans living in cities (17 per cent of the urban population) lack access to indoor tap water. Similarly, 1.2 million inhabitants of rural areas (43 per cent of the rural population) lack access to any form of safe drinking water. Almost 5 million people (60 per cent of the country's urban population) lack access to sewerage systems. Of the latter, however, 4.5 million inhabitants do have access to septic tanks or latrines. Some 900,000 people in rural areas (32 per cent) lack access to any form of basic sanitation.

11. The quality of existing water supply services needs to be improved. Some of the principal problems to be addressed include intermittent supplies in a great number of urban water systems; low water pressure, which forces consumers to build cisterns and use small electric pumps, placing excess demand on the electric power system; risk of contamination to public water wells because of a lack of adequate waste disposal systems in highly populated areas; and a general lack of maintenance and repair of equipment.

12. In 1990, Cuba attained school enrolment rates of 98.3 per cent for children between 6 and 14 years of age (in the first to ninth grades). However, only one out of every five Cuban children under five years of age has some form of pre-school education. Because of the economic situation, the Government has postponed a plan to build 200 pre-school facilities that had been intended to provide access to 70 per cent of the country's pre-school-age population by the year 2000.

13. While Cuba does not have children who work or live in the streets, there are children who break the law. The Government has implemented a subsystem for special education to attend to the educational, health and recreational needs of these children, and to ensure their reintegration into their families, community schools and social groups.

14. In Cuba, women have been fully integrated into the development process and represent 48 per cent of the country's economically active population. Some 41 per cent of women are incorporated into the labour force, especially in the administrative and service sector. Approximately 92 per cent of women over 15 years of age are affiliated with the Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (Cuban Women's Federation) the most important women's organization in the country in terms of social impact. The Federation carries out programmes in the areas of vocational training, organization and education, as well as projects that encourage self-awareness and the potential for human and social development.

PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1990-1991

15. During the period 1990-1991, UNICEF cooperation in Cuba focused mainly on the implementation of national programmes in the areas of health education and on the provision of safe drinking water to rural communities. UNICEF promoted technical cooperation among developing countries by supporting the exchange of Cuban technicians' experiences with those of their counterparts in other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Health

16. UNICEF has been supporting existing programmes being carried out by health authorities in coordination with the communities themselves. Support was provided to the National Office for Maternal and Child Health (Departamento Nacional de Salud Materno-Infantil) to promote the use of a child health card (carnet de salud infantil) on a national scale. With the initiation of that activity, the bases were laid for what could be the first national programme for the surveillance of child growth and development to be carried out with the active participation of children's families.

17. The child health card bears Cuba's logo for the growth surveillance programme. It also contains a complete vaccination schedule, information regarding proper means for preventing and treating acute diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections, basic guidelines intended to promote and inform about breast-feeding and simple indicators of healthy child development. An

evaluation is being carried out in order to determine any adjustments that might be necessary to ensure the card's optimal effectiveness.

18. In the area of health education, actions focused on improving the nutritional situation of children and families living in mountainous areas of the country. Those activities were carried out within the framework of the Government's Turquino development project. Funds from the UNICEF Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean (SAFLAC) were used for this part of the programme of cooperation. As part of this project, 12,000 family doctors were enlisted to educate families about and promote the use of correct dietary habits. Family doctors used educational materials especially designed and produced for the project. Two mobile health education units were equipped to train family doctors in different aspects of nutrition education, to train schoolteachers in effective methods for teaching technical aspects of health care and to improve community members' health habits and practices.

19. The programme of cooperation also contributed to strengthening the cold chain in the national immunization programme, particularly in mountainous regions as part of the Turquino development plan. In total, 913 cold boxes and 1,000 thermometers were distributed, while two refrigerated mobile vaccination units were provided to ensure the timely and effective distribution of vaccines.

Water supply for rural communities

20. The main objective of this project has been to provide rural communities with access to safe drinking water supplies by using low-cost technologies and by promoting the adoption by community members of appropriate personal and public health practices. UNICEF supported the construction of 65 water supply systems and the rehabilitation of 152 systems. The Government's financial contribution was 24 times greater than that of UNICEF.

21. UNICEF contributed funds, through SAFLAC, to develop the water supply component of the Turquino project at a time when the economic crisis prevented the allocation of national funds to the project. The SAFLAC funds were used principally for the purchase and installation of plastic pipes and submersible water-pumps. These materials constituted construction of 24 water supply systems and the rehabilitation of 18 systems, benefiting 24,000 inhabitants in 60 rural communities. The use of polyvinyl chloride pipes in the construction of these water systems reduced the cost of providing communities with water supply systems from 63 to 34 pesos per inhabitant.

Women's development

22. UNICEF technical and financial support was provided for activities related to food production and the creation of employment opportunities for women in rural communities in the mountainous regions. As part of the Turquino development plan, a small-scale fishing industry and a project for raising and processing frogs as a basic food source were established.

Technical cooperation among developing countries

23. UNICEF has supported the exchange of experiences and ideas regarding social development and administration between Cuba and the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean. This project has supported the visit of two Cuban technicians from the National Office of Maternal and Child Health to observe Mexico's national MCH and health education programmes; the visit of Cuba's National Director of the MCH programme and two provincial directors to Colombia to observe the "mother kangaroo programme" (a programme allowing premature infants, who are normally kept in incubators, to be with their mothers); a visit by two Cuban water supply technicians to Mexico and Colombia to observe the use of alternative technologies such as aeolic energy in areas where the use of electricity is unfeasible; and the execution of an inter-agency study (involving the Ministry of Health, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF) on systematizing the family doctor programme. The results of that study were presented in a publication entitled "Cuba's Family Doctor Programme".

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1992-1996

Recommended general resources: $5,000,000
Supplementary funding: $7,000,000

Recommended programme cooperation a/

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	General resources	Supplementary funds b/	Total
Maternal and child health	1 300	1 255	2 555
Water supply and sanitation	1 200	1 980	3 180
Non-formal, pre-school education	350	1 340	1 690
Programme communication	450	750	1 200
Planning and social statistics	60	-	60
Programme support	1 250	1 675	2 925
Reserve fund	390	-	390
Total	5 000	7 000	12 000

a/ The breakdown for estimated yearly expenditures is given in table 3.

b/ In addition, there are also funded supplementary funding projects shown in table 3.

24. The proposed programme of cooperation is based on an analysis of the current situation of Cuba's women and children; government policy regarding the current "special period in times of peace", which gives priority to the most vulnerable groups, especially women and children; the objectives of the National Programme of Action; the mandate and policies of UNICEF; and an evaluation of the programme of cooperation for the period 1990-1991. The programme will strive to consolidate the gains that Cuba has already made in the area of MCH, as these gains are at risk because of the economic situation.

25. Cuba has completed the National Programme of Action for fulfilling the goals of the World Summit for Children. The Programme establishes 25 specific goals favouring children and mothers, which the Government proposes to reach by the year 2000. The principal strategy underlying the Programme is to maintain the significant progress already attained in the areas of health, education and in ensuring access to basic services, while at the same time redoubling efforts to ensure substantial gains in areas requiring further improvement. The Programme was formulated within the current context of uncertainty, constant change and severe economic constraint.

26. The proposed programme of cooperation has the following objectives: (a) to expand access of safe drinking water and basic sanitation in rural communities; (b) to develop a national, non-formal, initial education programme for children under five years of age; (c) to implement a national educational programme focusing on the transmission of messages in the areas of health, hygiene, nutrition and social relations (education for life); and (d) to improve the levels already achieved in the area of MCH.

27. The main strategic elements of the programme are the consolidation and sustainability of gains already attained in the area of social development, particularly MCH, and maximizing the use of existing resources for social mobilization. The numerous national social organizations operating in Cuba, together with a national network of mass communications media, offer great potential for facilitating and supporting social mobilization programmes in favour of children. The programme will also focus on strengthening the management of social programmes by developing a series of administrative methods and procedures to improve productivity, and on promoting intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination. There is a need in Cuba to coordinate the efforts being carried out by various sectors and institutions in order to make efficient use of existing capacities, avoiding duplication and making better use of financial resources, while increasing the total impact of programme actions. Cuban officials are aware that UNICEF cooperation is transitory in nature, and that in order to ensure the maximum benefit, the Government needs to plan, from the very outset of programme actions, the availability of sufficient resources for ensuring the sustainability of the programme after UNICEF support has been phased out.

Maternal and child health

28. This programme, to be implemented on a national basis, will support the Government in achieving the following goals by 1996: reducing IMR from 11 to 10 per 1,000 live births; reducing MMR from 32 to 30 per 100,000 live births;

reducing the incidence of low birth weight from 7.6 to 6.8 per cent; ensuring that all mothers use the child health card; and reducing the prevalence of teenage pregnancy from 26 to 20 per cent and the prevalence of abortion from 0.9 to 0.7 per cent.

29. To fulfil those goals, the programme will support the widespread use of oral rehydration salts by health care workers and mothers alike; education and training courses to ensure that, by 1996, 86 per cent of all mothers can identify the signs of ARI; and the strengthening of the existing immunization programme so that, by 1996, 95 per cent of children under five years of age receive all vaccines included in Cuba's immunization scheme. The achievement of those goals will depend upon the completion and maintenance of the cold chain throughout the country.

30. The programme will promote breast-feeding as the exclusive source of child nutrition, as well as lengthen the period of breast-feeding to at least three months following birth. UNICEF will support the organization of international conferences and seminars on effective methods to promote breast-feeding. In addition, the project will support the production of educational materials that inform the general public about the virtues of breast-feeding. The programme will also support the implementation of actions related to nutrition surveillance for children under five years old through the training of health care workers, especially Cuba's family doctors, in the appropriate use of the child health card.

31. The programme will also support actions aimed at improving the quality of prenatal health care through the early detection of pregnancy, as well as access to a regular number of prenatal medical consultations for expectant mothers. In the area of reproductive health, support will be given for educational campaigns aimed at reducing the prevalence of teenage pregnancy and the practice of non-institutional abortion. These campaigns will promote appropriate methods of birth spacing. The programme will also support the use of the maternal health card by all family doctors and mothers.

Water supply and sanitation

32. UNICEF will support the provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation to rural communities mainly in the eastern provinces where coverage levels are among the lowest in the country. Rural communities will be provided with low-cost, simple water supply systems (using wells, windmills and gravity-based systems for transporting water), as well as basic sanitation systems (based on the construction of septic tanks and latrines). The programme aims to provide safe drinking water to 336,000 inhabitants of rural communities by 1996, increasing coverage from 56 per cent of the rural population to 68 per cent. Similarly, 252,000 inhabitants of rural communities will have access to basic sanitation by 1996, increasing coverage from 68 to 77 per cent of Cuba's rural population.

33. The programme will also support the establishment of a centre for rural technologies to be charged with the identification, diffusion and accelerated implementation of appropriate technologies to provide rural populations with

saf drinking water supplies and basic sanitation. The centre will also provide technical assistance for applying technologies that effectively solve technical problems involved in providing poor, peripheral urban areas with water supply and basic sanitation. The centre will also support permanent, systematic training programmes aimed at training technicians and operators employed in this sector, and training community members in the operation and maintenance of the systems.

34. The programme will support the exchange of technical information with other developing countries, as well as better coordination among Cuba's numerous social organizations. The design and execution of monitoring and evaluation activities will be adapted to those established for the supervision system for water supply and basic sanitation, which involves joint action by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.

Non-formal, pre-school education

35. The project aims to increase coverage of pre-school education through the implementation of non-formal alternative educational actions such as the establishment of home "backyard nurseries", the implementation of parental education programmes and the use of the mass and alternative communications media.

36. The programme will provide 287,300 children under five years of age with access to some form of pre-school education, increasing coverage from 18 to 50 per cent of pre-school-aged children. UNICEF will provide support to the Ministry of Education for training and the production of low-cost educational and didactic materials designed in accordance with the cultural and historic values of the Cuban population.

Programme communications

37. This programme will create awareness and maintain the sustainability of CSD actions. Particular attention will be devoted to strengthening the capacity of the Federation of Cuban Women, school councils, Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (Comités de Defensa de la Revolución) and the National Association of Small Farmers (Asociación Nacional de Agricultores Pequeños) to produce mass media and audio-visual materials on sustainable development.

38. UNICEF will support the Cuban Radio and Television (Instituto Cubano de Radio y Televisión (ICRT)) in the production of an "education for life" programme to be broadcast by mass media. Support will be provided for the exchange of experiences in the field of educational communications between ICRT and similar institutions in other countries of the region.

Monitoring and evaluation

39. UNICEF will support the State Economic Collaboration Committee (Comite Estatal de Colaboración Económica) in developing a system of national indicators on children and women to monitor the 25 goals of the National

Programme of Action. This activity will be conducted in coordination with the Ministries of Health and Education and the Institute of Water Resources. A statistical bulletin will be published every six months with information related to the progress of the goals.

40. A steering committee will be created for each project to monitor and evaluate their actions. These steering committees will be chaired by the minister in each area of concern. Other members of these committees will include the Minister of the State Economic Collaboration Committee and the UNICEF representative for the area of Mexico and Cuba. The steering committees will hold annual meetings to analyse and approve the work plans for the following year, ensure the effective coordination of project actions and evaluate the work carried out during the previous year. A technical committee comprised of the operative personnel of each executing agency, a representative of the State Economic Collaboration Committee and the corresponding UNICEF project officer will also be created for each project. These technical committees will meet on a quarterly basis to ensure the implementation of project actions, follow-up, evaluation and reprogramming of funds, as well as preparation of corresponding reports.

Programme support

41. Financial resources will be allocated, in mutual agreement with the Government, to provide logistical support for the development of the country programme. UNICEF will support the staffing of an out-post office to be established in 1992. Additional support will be provided for technical assistance and follow-up activities.

Reserve fund

42. Given the highly uncertain and critical nature of Cuba's current economic situation and the outlook for the immediate future, the Government of Cuba and UNICEF have agreed to establish a small reserve fund that has not been earmarked for any specific project activity. These funds will allow for quick response to unforeseen circumstances.

Cooperation with other agencies

43. UNICEF will coordinate activities with PAHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNFPA in the implementation of the proposed country programme. PAHO will continue to provide technical support for the implementation and follow-up of child survival and water and sanitation activities. UNESCO will help to design an evaluation mechanism to measure the impact of non-formal education programmes.

TABLE 1. BASIC STATISTICS ON CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Cuba (1990 and earlier years) UNICEF country classification

Under-five mortality rate	14	(1990)	Low U5MR
Infant mortality rate	11	(1990)	Low IMR
GNP per capita	$ 1170	(1987)	Lower-middle GNP
Total population	10.6 Millions	(1990)	

KEY INDICATORS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT		1970	1980	1985	1990
Births	(thousands)	246	150	165	188
Infant deaths (under 1)	(thousands)	11	3	3	2
Under-five deaths	(thousands)	13	4	3	3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		54	25	20	14
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births)		43	20	16	11

		About 1980	Most recent
Underweight children (under 5) (% weight for age, 1980/1987)	Moderate & severe	..	..
	Severe	..	..
Babies with low birth weight (%, 1979/1984)		10	8
% of primary school children reaching final grade (1980/1988)		86	91

NUTRITION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Mothers breast-feeding at 3/6/12 months (%, 1980/1985)		../../..	../../..
Prevalence of wasting (%, 1980/1987)		..	1a/
Prevalence of stunting (%, 1980/1985)		..	..
Daily per capita calorie supply (% of requirements, 1979-1981/1988)		123	135
Food production per capita index (Index 1979-1981=100, 1980/1990)		94	98
Household expenditure (% of total income, 1980-1985)	All food/cereals		../..

HEALTH INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
ORT use rate (%, 1988)			75
Access to health services (% of population, 1980/1987)	Total	..	..
	Urban/rural	../..	../..
Access to safe water (% of population, 1980)	Total	..	..
	Urban/rural	../..	../..
Access to adequate sanitation (% of population, 1980/1987)	Total	..	..
	Urban/rural	../..	../ ..
Births attended by trained personnel (%, 1980/1987)		..	99
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births, 1979/1988)		..	39

Immunization		1981	1985	1990
One-year-olds (%) immunized against:	Tuberculosis	97	98	98
	DPT	67	91	92
	Polio	82	88b/	94
	Measles	49	85	94
Pregnant women (%) immunized against	Tetanus	..	..	88

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TABLE 1 (continued)

Cuba

EDUCATION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Primary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	108/ 98	104/ 96
(%, 1980/1988)	Male	111/ 98	107/ 97
	Female	105/ 97	101/ 95
Secondary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	80/ ..	91/ 71
(%, 1980/1988)	Male	78/ ..	86/ 67
	Female	83/ ..	96/ 76
Adult literacy rate, 15 years & older	Total	87	94
(%, 1970/1990)	Male/female	86/ 87	95/ 93
Radio/television sets			
(per 1,000 population, 1980/1988)		299/131	337/203

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS		1970	1980	1985	1990	2000**
Total population	(Million)	8.5	9.7	10.1	10.6	11.5
Population aged 0-15 years	(Thousands)	..	3288.6	2879.5	2605.7	2845.7
Population aged 0-4 years	(Thousands)	..	783.0	775.0	891.7	889.2
Urban population (% of total)		60	68	72	75	80
Life expectancy at birth	Total	70	74	75	75	76
(years)	Male	68	72	73	74	74
	Female	71	75	76	77	78
Total fertility rate		3.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)		29	16	17	17	15
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)		7	6	6	7	7

		About 1980	Most recent
Contraceptive prevalence rate		60	..
(%, 1980)			
Population annual growth rate	Total	1.5	0.9
(%, 1965-1980/1980-1990)	Urban	2.7	1.9

ECONOMIC INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
GNP per capita annual growth rate		..	..
(%, 1965-1980)			
Inflation rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1989)		..	..
Population in absolute poverty	Urban/rural	../..	.. / ..
(%, 1977/1988)			
Household income share	Top 20%/bottom 40%	../ ..	.. / ..
(%, 1977/1988)			
Government expenditure	Health/education	../ ..	23*/ 10*
(% of total expenditure, 1980/1987)	Defence	..	..
Household expenditure	Health/education		.. /..
(% of total income, 1980-1985)			
Official development assistance:	US$ millions	32	27
(1980/1989)	As % of GNP	99	..
Debt service			
(% of goods & services exports, 1980/1989)		..	..

a/ Lowest 3 percentiles; aged 12-59 months. b/ 2 doses only.

Definitions, sources and symbols are described in the section preceding these data sheets.

* UNICEF field office source.

** United Nations Population Division projections based on past and current trends.

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TABLE 2. EXPENDITURE UNDER PREVIOUS COOPERATION PERIOD, 1990-1991

(In thousands of United States dollars)

COUNTRY: CUBA
LATEST BOARD APPROVAL: 1990
GENERAL RESOURCES: $700,000

	Supplies and equipment (incl. freight)		Training grants		Project staff		Other cash		Totals		
	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	Total
Health	94		17				29		140		140
Water supply and sanitation	45		2				9		56		56
Community organization and development	66								66		66
Advocacy			4				31		35		35
Planning and project support			3				23		26		26
GRAND TOTAL	205		26				92		323 a/		323

GR = General resources.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.
a/ Amount should be updated later on, since November expenditure is only $70,000 but call-forwards $488,800.

TABLE 3. PLANNED EXPENDITURE, 1992-1996

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country: CUBA Period covered: 1992-1996	Funding status	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
Maternal child health	GR	300	260	250	250	240	1300
	NSF	300	280	250	225	200	1255
Water supply and sanitation	GR	160	200	260	280	300	1200
	NSF	450	400	400	380	350	1980
Education	GR	70	80	80	70	50	350
	NSF	300	280	260	250	250	1340
Social mobilization and communication	GR	100	95	80	90	85	450
	NSF	200	180	150	120	100	750
Planning and social statistic-	GR	10	15	10	10	15	60
Programme support	GR	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	NSF	335	335	335	335	335	1675
Reserve fund	GR	110	100	70	50	60	390
TOTAL	GR	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
	NSF	1585	1475	1395	1310	1235	7000
GRAND TOTAL		2585	2475	2395	2310	2235	12000

GR = General resources.
NSF = New supplementary funding.

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TABLE 4. STAFFING FROM BUDGET AND PROGRAMME FUNDS

COUNTRY: CUBA	Number of posts	Amount (Thousands of United States dollars)
FINANCED FROM 1992-1993 APPROVED BUDGET: a/		
International Professional established posts		
Local national Professional and General Service established posts		
Operating costs		
Total		
FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME FUNDS: b/		
International Professional project posts		
General resources	1	203
Supplementary funds		
Local national Professional and General Service project posts		
General resources	1	36
Supplementary funds		
Total	2	239

a/ Cuba does not have an administration budget.

b/ For information source, see the 1992 revised post authorization table, dated 23 July 1991.